

All vessel type names below are one syllable.

Food Vessels:

Ding – rhymes with “sing” (falling and rising tone)

Gui – rhymes with “sway” (falling and rising tone)

Li – rhymes with “see” (falling tone)

Xu – this one is a little hard to compare to an English word. The best way I can describe it is “she-you”, but all one syllable, and with a slightly closed mouth. (falling and rising tone)

Dou – sounds like “dough” (falling tone)

Yan – rhymes with “ten” (falling and rising tone)

Water Vessels:

Jian – jee-yen (all one syllable) (falling tone)

Pan – pahn (rising tone)

Yi – yee (rising tone)

Wine Vessels:

Joe – joo-eh (all one syllable) (rising tone)

Jia – jee-yah (all one syllable) (falling then rising tone)

Zun – zoo-wun (all one syllable) (flat tone)

Gong – long O; rhymes with “cone” but with a “g” at the end (flat tone)

Gu – goo (flat tone)

Lei – lay (rising tone)

You – rhymes with “dough” (falling and rising tone)

Zhi – jer (like germ without the “m”) (flat tone)

He – huh (like the word “hut” without the T, but with the mouth slightly more closed.) (rising tone)

Hu – hoo (rising tone)_

Taotie (two syllables)

First syllable: Tao (rhymes with “cow”) (falling then rising tone)

Second syllable: Tee-yeh (all one syllable)

If you want to be the most accurate in the pronunciation, you can learn the 4 Chinese tones. (Depending on the tone used, a Chinese syllable has different meanings; so in Chinese conversation it is necessary to use the correct tones so that you don't say a word that means something completely different.)

There are four tones:

Tone 1 (Flat tone)

Tone 2 (Rising tone)

Tone 3 (Falling then rising tone)

Tone 4 (Falling tone)

The tones are well explained in this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SqI3BCMIhJc> (see 0:34)